## THE HOMESTEAD WRANGLE

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

Of the Labor Troubles at Homestead, Pa. Summary of the Procoedings.

PERSONNEL OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

The five members of the Investigating Committee who were appointed by the House to investigate the cause of the Homestend strike, are all gentlemen who have considerable experience in national affairs and none of whom could be termed youth-



W. D. HYNUM, OF INDIANA.

Chaleman WILLIAM C. OATES, of Abbe ville, Ala., is a stalwart, ruddy-faced and gray mustached ex-Confederate army offi-He is 57 years old, and as a lawyer occupies a conspicuous position in the

HON, WILLIAM D. BYNUM, of Indiana, is zhiefly known among Western politicians because of the famous tilt he had with Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, during the last Congress. He is considerably over 6 feet tall. He is one of the leaders on the Democratic side in the House.

The third Democratic member of the committee is Mr. Chas. J. BOATNER, a nalive of L. nislana. He is the youngest member of se committee, being but 43 years old. He is considered one of the best lawyers in the South.

EZEX B. TAYLOR, one of the Hemblican members of the committee, is from Warren, O. He is one of the serious men in the House. He rarely smiles. He is also the oldest member of the committee, and naturally enough the most venerable looking.

Core Brodernes, of Holton, Kan., is another good lawyer and the second Repub-Hean member of the committee. He is a na live of Indiana, and is 53 years of age.

The Committee appointed by Congress th probe the wage controversy between the Carnegie company and its employees at Homestead, Pa., arrived in Fittsburg on Tues isy about noon. In the afternoon the Committee visited the score of last week's battle at Homestead and then returned to Pittsburg, and at 7:30 began an evening Session.

Both sides of the controversy were fairly

Both sides of the controversy were fairly represented. The il st witness called was H. C. Frick, who was dulys worn.

He testited that about 13,000 men were employed. When asked as to the earnings of the nen who were new striking, he gave data tending to show the ear ings of the employes directly affected in the 103-inch plate mill by the scale. This statement included the name, position and individual earnings of all the men employed in that department, from the highest paid down to the lowest. Thomas Williams, a roller, for the month of May, 1892, earned \$254.05. In addition, there were two other rollers as follows: J. Trobe, worked 22 days, earned \$278.30, and Thomas Hotch-kiss, 23 days, with a total of \$270.30. H. Lank, a screw-down, worked 22 days and earned \$177.35. William McQuaide, same, 23 days, \$214.05, and F. Pipert, same, 24 days, \$210.55. Three table men, in the same month, earned as follows: First 24 days, \$179.85, second, 22 days, \$170.55, third, 22 days, \$167.30. Six hookers earned as follows: First, 21 days, \$130.55, and sixth, 25 days, \$153.55. Three front sweepers carned respectively, first, 22 days, \$114.55, second, 25 days, \$153.55. Three front sweepers carned respectively, first, 22 days, \$114.55, second, 25 days, \$115.55, second, 25 days, \$115.55, second, 25 days, \$115.55, second, 25 days, \$115.55, second, 25 days, \$116.55, second, 25 days, \$116.55, second, 25 days, \$116.55, second, 25 days, \$116.55, second, \$150.55, se \$153 6); fifth 23 days, \$130 5), and sixth, 23 days, \$133 25. Three front sweepers carned rescribely, first, 22 days, \$111 40; second, 23 days, \$109 20; third, 23 days, \$101 25. The back sweepers caroed: First, 25 days, \$97 60; second, 23 days, \$100 20; third, 23 days, \$66 60. First shearmen, 24 days, \$216 40; second, 22 days, \$230 45; third, 24 days, \$217 50; Second 21 days, \$142 15; third, 23 days, \$129 65; headers made in the same month, first, 24 days, \$121 55; second, \$168 25; third, 24 days, \$129 65; third, 24 days, \$121 65; third, 25 days, \$121 60. There were also in the 'H3-inch plate

headers, the first worked is days, and earned \$63 20 second, 22 days, \$125 05, third, 23 days, \$121 40.

There were also in the '119-inch plate mill' 31 shear helpers, whose average number of working days during May was calculated by Mr. Frick to be about 22, and their avorage earnings were, he should say, at least \$60 each for that time, eight hours constituting a day's work. Next came the heathers, six in number. The first worked 24 days and earned \$194 50, second, 23 days, \$185 45, third, 22 days, \$191 30; fourth, 23 days, \$195 55; fifth, 21 days, \$178; slxth, 23 days, \$195 10. Heathers helpers, five in number, whose average number of days worked was about 25 and whose average ray was about \$135. Three first transmen, average number of days worked was about 25 and whose average 10 says, seach and averaged to draw \$97 each. Four pull-ups, which Mr. Frick explained, were hoys and worked by the day, averaged 22 days each and earned on an average \$10 each four munth, working days of 12 hours each. Head shearers worked 12 hours per day; there were five of them. The first worked 17 days and earned \$112 05; second, 25 days, \$139 75; third, 24 days, \$90 80; fourth, 23 days, \$79.80. Mr. Frick next enamerated a list of gaugers, painters, stampers and others who averaged 25 days each during May, and whose earnings averaged \$70 per month. Ordinary laborers, of whom 30 are employed in the 119-inch mill, are the lowest paid labor employed in that department, and are paid by the hour a the laborers earn \$1 70 per day.

Judge Oates, after a confidential confer-

Judge Oates, after a confidential confer-ence with Mr. Brauner, asked Mr. Frick to state "what scale was proposed by your company to those laborers which they re-lected."

Mr. Frack in reply stated that in January Mr. Frick in reply stated that in January f this year the concern had requested the managamated association to turn its attenion to the consideration of a scale to take he place of the one expiring on June 30, but that they did not succeed in getting the sen to take the matter up until some time in March, when the association presented a cale covering almost all of the departments themestead, and which in almost every manage called for an advance. Several conceives were had after that and up to May 0, but at none of those way it possible to arrive any understanding, whereupon the hence company prepared a scale for the

open hearth furnaces Nos. 1 and 2, the 119inch plate mill and the 32-inch slabbers'
mill—four departments—in which a change
in the former scale of wages was contemplated. Wages in all other departments were
to remain the same. One further change
was provided for in the scale as prepared by
the company and that was that the scale
should end with the calendar year, and not
in the middle, as formerly. The change
made in the scale prepared by the company
affected only about 325 men. 280 of these
would have their wages affected by the tonnage, but the total number would be affected by the change in the minimum price of
billets. Under the scale which expired June
39 last, in case billets sold below \$25 wages
did not go down correspondingly, and Mr.
Frick added in an impressive manner,
"There was no maximum. In reply to a
question as to the cost of manufacturing.
Mr. Frick could not exactly state what it
was. Congressman Taylor, referring to Mr.
Frick's statement that the only reductions
proposed would affect only about 325 men,
wanted to know what reductions the balance
of the 3,800 men employed at Homestead
would have to stand.
"No reduction," answered Mr. Frick,
"and we did not propose to make any

"No reduction," answered Mr. Frick, "and we did not propose to make any

"and we did not propose to make any changes."

The most interesting point in the examination was the account of Mr. Frick regarding the employment of the Pinkerton men. He said that the firm, After the conference on June 24, decided to him the men, as the experience they had several years ago convinced them that the sheriff was powerless. On June 25 he sent a letter to Robert A. Finkerton asking for 300 guards. He stated in the letter, which was read to the congressional committee, that he was not desirous that the men should be any trouble. The litmost servecy was used in making the ar-

not think there would be any trouble. The utmost secrecy was used in making the arrangements with Pinkerton, Mr. Frick was asked what the motive was and replied:
"The experience of three years ago."
"Had anything been said or done by your former employes that they intended an assault on the works."
"Nothing special, except we knew their tarties."

tactics."
Mr. Oates-You erected a stockade about your works, did you not?

"We had that timished over a month before, and had had it in contemplation for a

"It may the place more easily defend-

ed."

"That's a fact."

"Did you make other arrangements for the reception of the Finkertons."

"We arranged with Capt. Redgers for beats and barges. We thought we could land right on our property from the beat and thereby avoid any possible collision, resulting from the transporting of the guards in trains."

"In anticipation of trouble were not the barges inted.""

No. sir."

"No, sir."

Mr-Brather next wanted to know whether or not Mr. Frick had thought the aberiff was able to send enough men to Homestead to protect the company's property Mr. Frick said in reply that white he was satisfied that the sheriff was perfectly willing and anxious to secure the requisite number of men to protect the works at Homestead, he was also satisfied that the sheriff would not be able to do so.

men to protect the works at Homestead, he was also satisfied that the sheriff would not be able to do so.

Wednesday Sission.—When the committee met this morning Mr. Frick was called again. He could not state definitely whether or not the Pinkertons were to come armed, aithough he stated he was satisfied that he did not stipulate that they should be armed. Mr. Frick was asked about the wages paid at the Carnegie milly. He replied that from the best information he could obtain he believed the wages paid were higher than at any other place.

Outes—What is the actual cost of making a ton of steel billets without taking into consideration the interest on investment?

A. I don't think that is a fair question. Outes—If you object to answering, I will refer it to the committee for consultation.

Taylor—Would you answer the question taking in all expenses?

taking in all expenses

taking in all expenses:
A. I decline.

Boatner—You don't care to give away any of the secrets of the trade?
Outes—Would you state the labor cost?
A. That is the same question.

Mr Bynum—The new scale would result in a reduction of 15 per cent, to the Home-

Mr Bynum—The new scale would result in a reduction of 15 per cent to the Homestead men?

Mr. Frick—Yes, sir; but I am confident that with the new machinery the wages of the men would be increased.

Mr. Bynum—During the winter months the work is not as steady?

Mr. Bynum—During the winter months the work is not as steady?

Mr. Frick—I think the average number of working days during a year is 270. In some departments the time may be less,

Capt. Rodgers was called and sworn. He said he was a steambontman.

Chairman Oates—Captain Rodgers, what do you know about the transportation of Pinkerton men to Homestead?

Captain Rodgers said he could answer that question better by submitting a statement which he had furnished a morning paper of July 11.

Chairman Oates told Captain Rodgers that he could read the statement as part of his testimony. The Captain then read the article. Jt was as follows:

"On the 25th of June Mr. H. C. Frick sent for me and made arrangements for the transportation, on a date to be thereafter given, of 300 or more men, with their subsistence, from a point not then determined on the river to the Cernegie works at Homestead. He said they were to act as watchmen in the works and that they would be under the direction of the sherift of the county. He said nothing about any apprehended irouble. I proceeded at once to fit up the barges for the accommodation of this number of men by making berths and putting on provisions. Mr. Frick said appreciation traine. I proceed at once to fit up the barges for the accommodation of this number of men by making berths and putting on provisions. Mr. Frick said he intended to house the men on the boats and make them a hotel or boarding house. He also arranged with a supply house adjacent to my office to take such simplies on my boats to the men as necessity removed. quired

"On Tuesday, July 5, early in the day. It got orders from Mr. Frick to send my boats to Davis islands dam to met a train that would arrive there between 19 and 11 o'clock with these men on board. I was also notified from Mr. Frick that a deputy sheriff would meet me at the dam to take charge of the expedition.



W. C. OATER, OF ALABAMA.

"I went down with our two small tow-bosts, each in charge of a barze, and arrived at the dam about 10 o'clock. Was there met by Mr. Joseph Gray, who had a letter of introduction to me, stating he was to accompany me as a deputy sheriff. We had to wait half an hour for the arrival of the train on the Pt. Wayne road with the men on board. I did not count them, but was told by tho e in charge there were 300. They seemed to be a nice-looking set of men and intelligent, well dressed and behaved. They seemed to be under the charge of four men who as'ed as captains. The men talked freely of going to tarnegie's to act as watchmen and seemed to have so idea of being engaged in a work of danger. On the way

up from Davis Island dam they seemed more intent on getting something to eat and bunking than anything else. Two-thirds of the men were asleep until the firing on the boats commenced near Homestead.

"I was on the Little Bill, and when we got near the lock, the barge in fact being in the lock, we heard a distress signal from the Tide, and I directed the Little Bill to go back and ascertain what was the matter. When we got to the railroad bridge we found the Tide's machinery disabled so she could not proceeded. We then took her barge in tow and proceeded to Homestead with both in tow of the Little Bill.

"Kverything was quiet at the lock, and

could not proceed. We then took her barge in tow and proceeded to Homestead with both in tow of the Little Bill.

"Everything was quiet at the lock, and nothing occurred of an unusual character until we were within about two miles of Homestead when we heard many whistle-blowing which impressed us with the idea we were expected. As we neared Homestead shore. When within one mile of Homestead shore. When within one mile of Homestead and until we reached the landling they were firing into us, the balls striking the pilot howe and chimneys, but hurting no one up to that time. We proceeded to land, just above the railroad bridge, on the property of the Carnegie Steel Company, which was fenced in. We went right on against the shore and were there met by an armed mob. I think about 20 m 100, whose numbers were being reinforced by the crowd on the river bank following the boat, until there was probably a thousand there within five minntes after we made the landing.

"The first crowd attacked and tried to alop our tying up and putting out a stage plank. As they came it was something like a churge over the river bank with the evident intent to get on the barges. They get on the stage and were met by the Finkerton men. One young man threw himself that on the stage when Captain Hines of the Pinkerton corps went forward to pash him off. His lying there looked like a piece of bravado, and the others were trying to crowd in over and pass him. While another Pinkerton man was ondeavoring to keep the crowd back with an our, the man lying on the landing stage first the first shot at the captain—I mean the first shot tat did any damage—wounding him in the thigh.

"I'm mediately the crowd becan firing from the bank, as well as on the river's

did any damage—wounding him in the thigh.

"Immediately the crowd began firing from the bank, as well as on the river's edge near the barge. Two men of the Pluk ertons were shot at this time, at the head of the barge, and one was reported to me to have been shot at the stern of the beat. All this occurred before the Pinkerton men fired, but immediately upon it they fired a general volley, that is about 20 at the head of the boat with revolvers principally, and the crowd retreated behind the entrenchments which they had provided of pig iron and iron plate.

ments which they had provided of pig Iron and iron plate.

"We then put out our stage, and the firing ceased, with the exception of an or asional shot, until we left to go to Port Perry with the wounded. Our time and theirs the next two hours was spent in taking care of the wounded.

"The arms that the Pinkerton men had were staged in the Pinkerton men had

"The arms that the Pinkerton men had were sent in advance, and were put on the host with other stores, before they arrived. On the way up, after the firing commenced, they unpacked the arms, and were engaged in it during the firing.

"About our going to Port Perry, owing to the condition of Captain Hines, who would have bled to death, and others of the wounded, it was thought we should take them where they could secure medical aid,



CASE BRODERICK, OF KANSAS.

The captain is an intelligent, cool and courageous man, and it would have been better all around had he not been stricken down. He merely said to me, "I don't feel like lying here and bleeding to death." There were five others besides the captain, one of whom died before he get to the hospital. "After we had put them on the train at Port Perry and made arrangements for them at the hospital we stayed at that place two hour and for breakfast. There were at that time on boat, when we started back, a crew of six men. Colonel Gray, one Pinkerton man and myself. We went back with the intent to land with the barges and stay with them, or yo on to town for further commisman and myself. We well tack with the intent to land with the barges and stay with them, or go on to town for further commissary supplies which had been left behind. In anticipation we would be fired on we determined to fight under the colors and so ran up two flags, one at each end. When we attempted to land alongside the barge we were met with heavy volleys from both sides of the river, particularly the Homestead side, and from behind entrenchments. The firing was so heavy the pilot and engineer were compelled to leave their posts, and we were compelled to stop the boat, which drifted around at the mercy of the mob which continued firing. This lasted until we drifted away from the point and to some extent out of the range of the guns. The shore was lined with thousands on the Homestead side, and a good number on the opposite side, all of whom seemed bent on destroying our lives and our boat. Holes in the boat show missiles were fired, from destroying our lives and our boat. Holes in the boat show missiles were fired from artillery. This firing gradually died away until we were them less from Homestead

when it erased.

"When we were opposite the barges, our watchman, John McCurry, was dangerously wounded by a shot in the groin, and is now in the Allegheny hespital.

"I can only say in conclusion that I have never heard or read of any such inhuman action as that of this mob, or a part of it, in shooting at wounded men and doing it with fiendish delight.

shooting at wounded men and doing it with fiendish delight.

"When we were drifting to the point, in point blank range of the mob and only 30 or 40 feet away, our destruction would have been inevitable had we not used means of defense we found on the boat. We did this with such effect that the mob scattered and we were enabled to put the pilot and engineer at their posts and so got away." way

Sheriff McCleary was then called and

sworn.
Chairman Oates—State what you know as to the strike at Homestead, and what course

to the strike at Homestead, and what course you pursued?

Sheriff McCleary—I was notified by Mr. Knox, attorney for Carnegie. He said 300 men, Pinkertons, had been employed as watchmen. He asked if I would deputize them. I told him I would consult my attorney. Later I stated that I would deputize the men if a contingency arrived when I thought there was danger of damage to property or injury to people. I told Mr. Knox I thought it would be best to get some men from home detective agencies. On July 4th I was called upon by the Carnegie firm for protection. I went to Homestead and had a talk with the strikers. The men told me that it was not necessary to place watchmen in the mills, as the property would not be destroyed.

watchmen in the mills, as the property would not be destroyed.
Sheriff McCleary then told about issuing the proclamation on July 5; his visits to Homestead: the treatment of his deputies and his futile efforts to raise a posse. He said 23 citizens reported on Thursday morning and 29 on Friday.

The sheriff gave a history of his correspondence with the governor. He said that after it was impossible to raise a posse, he permitted affairs to remain quiet during Saturday and Sunday, when he telegraphed to the

governor to call out the militis. The people at Homestead had offered to furnish 100 or 500 men to guard the mill property. He rejected the offer, because he knew the men had been locked out, and did not thank them the proper persons to place on guard.

guard.

Chairman Oates—Now, state what you know about sending the Pinkerton zen to Homestead.

McCleary—Mr. Knox, after I had told him I had been up there, said they were going to send up the Pinkertons. I advised against doing so. Mr. Knox then asked to have Col. Gray sent with the Pinkerton detectives. I then consented and sent Col. Gray. My instructions were that if the Pinkertons resisted that they back out.

sisted that they back out.

Mr. Boatner—Did you instruct Col. Gray to deputize the Pinkertons?

Sheriff McCleary—I did not in any way. I was not called upon until July 4 to raise a

posse comitatus.

Mr. Boatner—What was Mr. Gray sent with these men for?



E. R. TAYLOR, OF OHIO,

Sheriff McCleary—To preserve the peace. He had not authority to deputize the men. He had suthority to demand peace as a

deputy sheriff.

Mr. Boatner—Did you make any actual effort to put Mr. Carnegie into possession of his mills?

effort to put Mr. Carnegie into possession of his mills?

Sheriff McCleary—I was not able to make an effort. My 12 deputies were pushed away from the works by 2,000 men.

Mr. Broderick—Did you notify the strikers that you would take possession of the works? Sheriff McCleary—I did. I told the men that I would send about 30 deputies to guard the mills.

The Sheriff said he had given Col. Gray authority control of the Pinkertons in the event of a retreat being necessary.

Mr. Bynum—You did not go to Homestead until after the trouble on the day the Pinkerton men went there?

Sheriff McCleary—I went to Homestead about midnight Wednesday. The Pinkertons were then in a rink. I could not get a posse and I would not have had influence to stop the trouble. My presence, as sheriff, would not have had any influence upon the men at Homestead.

The sheriff was asked why he could not get a posse comitatus.

"Suppose the citizens were afraid of being killed?" was the reply.

Mr. Bynum remarked that the people of Allegheny county did not seem to be of a Allegheny county did not seem to be of a Allegheny county did not seem to be of a Allegheny county did not seem to be of a Allegheny county did not seem to be of a

killed?" was the reply.

Mr. Bynum remarked that the people of
Allegheny county did not seem to be of a
warlike nature. The sheriff then left the
stand.

warike nature. The sheriff then left the stand.

President William Weihe was next called, Questioned by Chairman Oates he described at some length the scale arrangement which had been in existence previously and also the scale which has caused the present dispute. He said the time the scale expired was of vital importance to the men. In reference to the company's claim that with new machinery which was to be put in the men would be able to make more money, he said he did not know what such machinery was, but at all events the men did not believe that the improvement in the machinery would make up for the reduction in the wages.

"What is the object of your association "" asked Chairman Oates.
"To protect the workmen and in such cases as this to see that they are not imposed upon. We make it a point to watch the market and in that way see just how much money we would be entitled to receive."

much money we would be entitled to receive."

In answer to the question put by Judge
Taylor as to what the workmen thought
their rights were in regard to taking possession of the mill President Weihe said:
"There may be some of the men who think
they have the right to take possession of the
mill, but that is not due to any teachings of
the association." He could not enlighten
the judge as to how the men justified themselves in taking such a stand; he merely
knew that the men, or certain of them, had
stood guard at the mill gates and refused to
allow any one to enter.

Hugh O'Donnell was next called and
sworn. Chairman Oates asked him:
"Do you know what new machinery the

Do you know what new machinery the

"No, sir; there have been no improvements in the 190-inch plate mill since it was constructed. It stands to-day as it did on the day it was built."

"Was there any order in your lodges to quit work on account of this scale?"

Was there any order in your lodges to quit work on account of this scale?"

"It was understood that we should do so."

"After the mills were shut down, did the workmen take possession of the mills?"

"We called a mass meeting and the men who were not opposed agreed to stay out. Then the lodges had a joint meeting, and a certain number were appointed by each president to form themselves into an advisory committee, of which I was appointed president. We knew that we had to deal with many irresponsible people and we appointed a number of men to guard the property and see that no one did any damage to the property and see that no one did any damage to the property of the company. The best men we had formed that advisory committee and the guards were instructed to use moral sussion only."

"Moral sunsion upon whom."

"Upon non-union men, whom we had un-

atoral susseon upon whom?"
"Upon non-union men, whom we had understood had been engaged."
"Did you see the sheriff 2"
"Yes, str, I saw him."
"Did he attempt to gain possession of the

works ?" "I don't know that he did. I saw from

"I don't know that he did. I saw from my room the crowd, and when I went down the street I met Deputy Sheriff Cluley and he asked me to protert him. I escorted him to association headquarters with the others of the posse, and then decided in the face of the circumstances they had better return to Pittsburg. I will say for myself that we did everything to preserve order."

"Do you know whether the persons on the barges or on the barges or on the hanks fired first."

"I cannot answer that question."

"How long did the fight continue?

"About five minutes.

"How was the surrender effected."

"I tied a handkerchief on the end of a rifte barrel and waved it over the pile of beams behind which we lay. The men had promised me that in case the Pinkertons surrendered they should not be shown any violence. When I waved my handkerchies one of the guards come out on the barges and waved his hands. As soon as he appeared one of our men jumped from behind his barricade and exposed himself to the fire of the Pinkertons. I walked down the bank and said to the man who had come out on the barges that I thought the thing had gone far enough and he said he thought it had gone altogether to far. He then accepted my proposition that his men should make an unconditional surrender and should give up their rifles. While the rifles were being unloaded the crowd began to assemble on the barges, and I am free to confess that during the march from the barges to the rink the Pinkerton men were shamefully abused by the crowds, but we took care of them that night and saw that they got out of town safely.

Mr. Boatner—You are one of the skilled workmen, are you not?"

"Yes, sir,"

"About what were your wages!"
"About \$144 per mouth."
At this point the committee adjourned until 4 p. m.
Burgess John McLuckie of Homestead was the first witness called at the afternoon session.

session.

"Do you belong to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers?"

"I do, sir."

"What wages have you earned and received?"

ceived."

"I suppose an average of \$2.25 a day."

Mr. McLuckie here answered several questions tending to elucidate the points in the new proposition of the Carnegle company. He was then asked if he was in Homestead when the fight occurred on July 6, and replied that he was.

Ex-Vice President Wm. Roberts of the Amalgamated Association was then sworn. He was asked:

In reply to a question as to whether by

Amalgamated Association was then sworn. He was asked:

In reply to a question as to whether he had any statement to make, he said he had heard the question of the scale, etc., discussed in the evidence, but that one vital point had been eyaded and that was the desire to change the scale to that it would go into effect the beginning of the year. That would be an opportunity to starve the people into submission. He didn't know whether the tarnegic people would do it, but other firms standing just as high had taken opportunity to do it. He then explained that there was a class of iron-workers known as "snowbirds" who were leafers. They would work in winter but not in summer. They were a horde of idlers who dropped into positions in the winter but when xpring came quit. These "snowbirds" would be able to fix the price of wages the first of the year, and the men who were anxious to work the year round would have to accept them.

Mr. Roberts added that he thought the questions between labor and capital were bound to come to arbitration as a means of settlement. He had seen that result approaching for some time. Then he was asked: "Are you familiar with the pay of em-

sentement. He had seen that result approaching for some time. Then he was asked:

"Are you familiar with the pay of employes in other mills?"

"Somewhat."

"Is there any difference between them and those at the Carnegis plant?"

"The wages at the Carnegis plant are 30 or 40 per cent. lower."

"Ie compared the prices paid rollers at Jones & Laughlins' establishment with those paid at Homestead. At the former place 70 cents a ton was paid rollers, and at the latter 22 or 20 cents a ton. There was also a difference in favor of Jones & Laughins' plants by reason of the machinery used. More work could be done there and it could be done easier. In certain lines, Mr. Roberts stated, the rival firm of the Carnegies only got orders for what that plant couldn't supply, so that the Carnegie company controlled the market on account of the low wages paid. A roller in the Carnegie mills could make \$10 a day, white in other mills he could make all the way from \$25 to \$00 a day.

Deputy Sheriff Joseph H Gray was then put on the witness stand. He was asked:

"Have you at any time acted as deputy sheriff."

"I commenced as deputy sheriff on the 5th."

"I commenced as deputy sheriff on the 5th ay of July." "I commenced as deputy sheriff on the 5th day of July."

He then went on to tell the story of the incidents leading up to and the trip to Hemestead with the Pinkertons. He had gone to Homestead with Sheriff McCleary on the 10-30 train July 5, and remained with him until 2 o'clock, and returned to the city. After describing the reception at Homestead, he stated that the Pinkertons were not deputized by the sheriff and that he accompanied them to preserve peace. The Pinkertons arrived here about 11:45 and proceeded on their way up the river to Homestead. He didn't see any arms. Superintendent Potter was on the boat. Before arriving at Homestead he heard him calling in to Captains Heine and Morgan, leaders of the Pinkertons, and telling them that in case of trouble they were not to fire their guns except in case of self-preservation or because some one was wounded. day

except in case of seit preservation or because some one was womded.

On arriving at Homestead whistles were blown and there was a promiscuous firing of small arms. The Little Bill towing the barges ran up past the barges. There was a heavy fog on the river, but still the crowds could be seen. Small balls commenced to patter against the boats. The people continued to follow the boats, which gained on them, and the boats reached the landing first. The crowd reached there however, and tore down the fence, came down over the embankment, and very soon commenced firing. He stated positively that no firing was done from the boat until after considerable had been done from the bank. The captains wanted to be sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs but he answered that Mr. Potter was with them. He had heard a Pinkerton man tell the people they must retire. The Pinkerton men then came on the boat, and he saw them armed for the first time. After the first firing all was perfectly quiet, and the lattle Bill steamed on up the river. When he returned an hour latter the boat was fired on from both sides of the river. It was a half mile from the landing going up that he noticed first the firing on the boat. Very slow progress was made going up. The Pinkertons got on board five miles below here. He was on the boat and accompanied the barges for the purpose of preserving peace. He advised Mr. Potter and the Pinkertons that they had the right only to protect their lives. He had no opportunity given him to preserve the peace. He was along to order the Pinkerton men away in case of a conflict. some one was wounded.
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The was along to order the Pinkerton men away in case of a conflict.

Colonel Gray's evidence closed the afternoon session, and an adjournment was taken until next morning.

Thrussray's Session.—General Superintendent John A Potter, of the Carnegie company, was the first witness and testified as follows:

company, was the first witness and testined as follows:

"I am general superintendent of the Homestead mills; am familiar with the work done there in all departments."

Q.—You may state what work is done by different classes of workmen in the mills at Homestead, beginning with the rollers.

A.—The work in our mills is different from that done by any other mill. The rollers do not have the hiring or discharging of their assistants. That is all done by the company. Each department has its own superintendent. The rollers are responsible for the work, and if improperly done, are not paid for it.

Here Mr. Potter described in detail the



CHAS. J. BOATNER, OF LOUISIANA.

process of making armor plate, stating that with the machinery used by the Carnegie company the cost of production was much less than that of other mills, and the profit to the laborers more.

Q.—Mr. Potter, can you give the committee an approximately correct idea of the cost of production in the different mills?

A.—No. sir.

A.—No, sir.
Q.—Can you give us an idea of the labor

A .- No, sir. I do not see the company's books.

Q.—We have in evidence the scale of wages under which the laborers worked for three years, beginning in 1889 and ending on June 39. Are you familiar with that?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And do you know anything about the proposed scale, out of which the present differences between the Amalgamated association and the company arose?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about the changes proposed by that scale?

A.—Yes, Sir; the company desired to make some changes, the chief of which were the minimum basis, and the time at which the scale should expire. The difference in the minimum basis was between \$25 and \$23. It was \$22 at first, but the company afterward came up to the \$23 basis. In the other matter the company desired to have the scale expire at December 31 instead of June 30, as is now the case. Four departments of the mill were affected by the proposed changes in the scale.

Q.—How many men in the four departments of the mill were affected by this change?

A.—About 400, as nearly as I can tell.

Q.—How many men in the four departments of the mill were affected by this change?

A.—About 400, as nearly as I can tell.
Q.—Why did the company seek these changes?

A.—We were paying more money than our competitors for the same work. We had machinery that enabled the men to make the highest wages of any laboring man in the country, and we thought it only fair that they should be content with less.

Q.—You may now state what you know of the trouble between the company and the Amalgamated Association.

A.—The trouble began some time before the works closed. When it was learned that the company would not sign the scale, murmurs of discontent were heard all around. One morning in the latter part of June Mr. Frick and myself went into the mill yard and found efficies of ourselvs hanging up. We had them torn down.

Q.—Was this trouble about the building of

the mill yard and found effigies of ourselvs hanging up. We had them torn
down.

Q.—Was this trouble about the building of
the fence around the works?

A.—I think not. The fence has been
around the works for three years, but the
company has recently acquired other property which it has si-o fenced in.

SOME PRISTRENT PRICERS.

The next witness was Oscar Colbflesh an
employe of the 119-inch plate mill. His
testimony was important from the fact that
he gave the committee some points as to the
actual reductions made in the proposed
scale. He said he could give some figures,
but not the exact percentage. In heating
and rolling the reduction amounts to about
8 per cent. The hard work, he said, comes
in at the shears and rolls; for instance, the
table man under the new scale would have
his wages reduced from \$100 to \$67 on 1,000
tons, a difference of \$33. That job, he said,
is cut most of all, although the hardest
work; it formally paid 10 cents a ton,
but reduced to the minimum it brings it
down to 6 67-100 cents per ton.
Under the old scale, the witness testified
that he could make at 1,500 tons, the usual
work per month, \$145.45. By the new
scale he would get \$12. a reduction of
\$40.45. The average amount made last
year by men in that work was \$130, he
stated. As the shearers, under the old
scale they received 5 19-100 cents a ton,
whereas under the new the rate would be
3 27-100 cents a ton, the witness said. The
labor cest of a ton of steel, said the witness,
is \$150.

ME, FEICK CALEED AGAIN.

H. C. Erick was grade and refined to the size of the steel.

MR. PRICK CALLED AGAIN. H. C. Frick was again sworn, the time



GEORGE PRED WILLIAMS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WHO INTRODUCED THE RESOLUTION taken in hearing his testimony being quite lengthy. Chairman Oates said he had been informed that it was not the highest priced men who had been reduced. In reply to that Mr. Frick said that in the 119-inch plate mill those who received the highest wages would be greatly reduced, though in some circumstances there was no reduction. In one list there are 25 men who cach receive \$25 per month and their wages will not be changed. In the plate mill there are 300 men employed and only \$2 are affected. In the open hearth department No. 2 there are 256 men employed and only 100 men are affected. In the No. 1 department thore are 172 men employed and only 100 men are affected. In the No. 1 department thore are 172 men employed, 75 of whom only are reduced, unless they are on the scale and would be affected by the minimum. In the 32-inch slabbing mill there are 157 men and 106 are not affected.

Mr. Broderick—You feel the tariff has no place in this trouble?

"No, sir, not in the least. Had the duties on the zoods we manufacture been reduced it would have had a serious effect on wages. The price of the past three years. The capital of our company is \$25,000,000, of which the plants in question are a part."

When Mr. Oates asked Mr. Frick about

the plants in question are a part."
When Mr. Oates asked Mr. Frick about

the cost at Homestead to produce a ton of steel, he refused to answer, upon the ground that it was going into private business. The lower prices, he said, were the result of over

production.

Mr. Frick was asked if the firm could have continued under the old scale and still made money. He said that the firm would eventually go into bankruptey by such a

scale.

The other witnesses were Charles Mansfield, who said that he saw weapons upon the workmen, until firing had begun from the boat, and A. J. Taylor, who testified that he saw firing on both sides.

William McQuaide was called next. He said

I want to say something about Frick's

William McQuaide was called next. He said:

I want to say something about Frick's statements about improved machinery. Our tonnage has not been so great as on double turn. No improvements in machinery were made, but the increase is due to the slabs and three turns. Three hours that used to be lost are now put in and eight hours added on Sunday. This made their tonnage so great. We work consecutively eight hours, hard and steady. Many of the men don't cut at all. I have been sick and couldn't leave my post. Many men are not paid by tonnage, but all the men in the mill would be compelled to accept the scale. Potter said he would put under every man he could. It will affect all the men in the mill except common laborers. It will affect nine-tenths of the men, according to Potter.

George T. Rylands testified that no improvements had been made at Homestead. Chairman Oates—The committee believes it has finished the investigation so far as this branch of the trouble is concerned, and we will now adjourn. We have the Pinkerton system to investigate in this connection, but will have to go to other places.

The committee left for Washington, and the report will be submitted to Congress early in the week.

Officials of the Amalgamated Association are greatly plessed with the work of the Congressional Committee. They say they were given as fair a show as the Carnegie Steel Company witnesses, and express the opinion that the report of the committee will be in their favor in more ways than one.

Gop says that to hate is the same thing as to kill,